## NEWS SUMMARY.

### THE SOUTH

Oranges sell at fifty cents per hundred in Columbus, Ga.

The peanut crop of Tennessee is 800-

Texas has only two woolen mills to work up the wool from her 2,500,000 sheep. The ice on the James river was twelve inches, the thickest for twenty years.

The hog crop of south Alabama is heavier than it has been for fifteen years. The town of 'Oatmeal is near' Backbone valley, Texas.

The mam moth sponge that was found in Florida is twelve feet, in circumference, and weighs nineteen pounds. It is calculated that the protestant

churches of Memphis will seat ten thousand A New York company has established a tannery at Chattanooga, and proposes to

expend \$250,000. Mr. Burke, of Benham, Texas, recovered \$6,000 from the Texas Central railroad for

broken arm, at Chappell Hill. The Rome iron company, Chattanooga, Tenn., works five hundred and eighty-five hands, and turns out six hundred and five

tons of rails per week. A colored woman, of Bellton, Va., left her nineteen-month-old-child alone in the cabin, and an old sow entered and ate it up,

all except an arm and the head. The property suit of Mrs. Myra Clark Gains, that has been in court for more than forty years came up for trial before Judge Billings, in the United States circuit court

at New Orleans, last Monday. The following bill concerning the university of Virginia has been reported to the legislature of the state. Each professor shall receive a stated salary not exceeding \$1,000, and also such additional compensation out of the fees as the visitors may from time to time direct. He shall also have assigned to him by the board one of the pavilions of the university, or other suitable residence (or commutation therefor, and such other accommodation as the said board may prescribe.

Lampass (Texas) Dispatch: We learn from every quarter of our county, and the same may be said of all the adjacent counties, that a very much larger crop of corn, cotton and small grains will will be planted this year than ever before. The old settlers have added largely to their fields, improved their fenecs and houses, and added many comforts and conveniences to their houses. In some localities half a dozen new settlements may be seen at one view, where a year ago, no sign of improvement had been

Charleston News and Courier: The vessels in this harbor on Saturday last were about eighty-five in number, of which three were steamships, eight ships, fifty-one barks twelve brigs and schooners. Twenty-two were under the flag of the United States, thirty-one of Great Britain, fifteen of Nor way, eight of Spain, five of Germany, two of Russia and one of Sweden. Twenty were loading for Liverpool, seven for the conti nent, four for Havre, four for Barcelona two for the United Kingdom, one for Amsterdam, and the balance for domestic ports.

The Southern Methodist publishing house, at Nashville, is said to be in financial distress. The Nashville Banner, of the 15th. says of the concern, that the bishops and book committee have decided to cut down salaries, collect old debts, urge cash sales, extend no credit, and issue \$200,000 worth of seven per cent. bonds, running twenty years, with the privilege of redemption in three years, secured by mortgage on the property: with the first \$100,000 sold, take up the old mortgage and reduce the interest, and sell so much of the rest as may be necessary, with the general collections and other available means, pay off the floating debt. The house will thus be relieved and put again on the high road of prosperity and usefulness.

A telegram from the Tongue river contonment says that, December 17th, five prominent Sioux chiefs approached the post about noon with a flag of truce. When within a few hundred yards of the post, and before their approach was known to a single officer or soldier of the garrison, they were pounced upon and killed by Crow scouts who belong to the post. Gen. Miles was indignant beyond measure at the bloody tragedy, both on account of its atrecity and by reason of the possible importance of their mission.

Edwin Adams, reported dead in Aus tralia, has arrived in San Francisco, and thinks he is alive.

Russia and Turkey are cagerly buying up American revolvers and rifles. By the Colt machinery bought by Gen. Gorloff already 3,000,000 rifles have been turned out Russia has imported 100,000 Smith & Wessen revolvers and 20,000,000 cartridges, to say nothing of 400,000 cartridges manufactured daily in Russia from American machines, Meanwhile Turkey has contracted in Rhode Island for 800,000 Martini-Henry rifles, of which 250,000 have already been shipped, and 100,000 more are ready for export.

The emancipation of Brazilion slaves is progressing in a slow but continuous manner, according to recent statistics. In the province of Goyaz the 8,000 slaves registered in 1872 had, on the 31st of December, 1875, Adjourned. become reduced to 7,888 by 357 deaths, 222 liberations and 436 removals. At the same date there existed 921 freeborn children of slaves. In the province of Pernambuco, during the same four years, the 106,201 slaves diminished 3,386 by deaths and 1,049 by emancipations. From September 28, 1871. to the end of December last the number of children of slaves born free under the law of 1871 was 12,312, of whom 2,802 died, leaving 9,510. In the province of San Paulo there died, from April, 1872, to the end of 1875, of the 147,746 slaves registered, 8,561, and 3,410 were emancipated. In 111 of the 151 parishes the freehern bloth and 152 parishes the former. Finally a vote by yeas and nays was taken, and resulted in yeas 141, nays 81 in favor of proceeding with the resolution reported by Mr. Knott, chirman of the committee on privileges, and Mr. Knott addressed the former. 151 parishes the freeborn births were 18,176, of whom 5,861 had died.

### MINCELLANEOUN.

The transfer to the states of Michigan New York and North Carolina of the care and custody of the Indians and their lands the first steps in the progress of their absorption into the body politic.

The Indian office publishes a dispatch dated January 12th, from Lord Carnarvon Indian secretary in the absence of Lord Salisbury, to Lord Lytton, government-general of India. It requests that a weekly summary be henceforth sent by telegraph, giving the main facts in regard to the famine. Lord Carnarvon, in summing up the information he has received hitherto, considers it darming, and says that 840,000 people are already employed on the relief works in Madras, and 250,000 more in Bombay. The government estimates show that the famine n Bombay will gradually increase, reaching its maximum in April, when a 1,000,000 persons will require relief, after which it will gradually decrease. The districts affected in Madras cover 50,000 square miles, and contain a population of 18,000,000. In Bombay the famine in the stricken country covers 54,000 square miles, and has a population of 8,000,000, 5,000,000 of which are in disticts more immediately affected.

# CONGRESSIONAL.

In the house on the 12th, after the call of committees for reports of a private nature, the house went into committee of whole on the private calander, Mr. Wilson [Iowa] in the chair. Mr. Knott, chairman of the judiciary committee, reported on the case of Barnes, the recalcitant manager of the New Orleans Western Union telegraph office, that the house has a right to compel the production of telegrams by the officers of the telegraph company. Mr. Barnes was brought before the howe. He declared that he is not now in charge of the New Orleans office, but that should be again be placed in charge but that should he again be placed in charge of that office, and should the telegrams demanded be there, he would willingly produce them. Witness made further answer, declaring that he was perfectly willing to produce the messages if he could do so. Mr. Knott then offered a resolution declaring the response of witness not sufficient, and remanding him to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms until he shall have produced the telegrams or been discharged by order of the house. Adopted—yeas, 131; nays, 72. of the house. Adopted—yeas, 131; nays, 72. Mr. Knott, from the committee to ascertain privileges of the house in the counting of the electoral vote, made a report from that committee, recommending the adoption of the following resolutions: Resolved, That not confer on the president of the senate power to examine and ascertain the votes to be counted as electoral votes for president and vice-president of the United States. Resolved, That the only power which the constitution confers on the president of the senate in regard to the electoral votes for president and vice-president, is to receive the scaled lists transmitted to him by the several electoral clerks, and keep safe and to open all certificates, or those purporting to be such, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives Resolved, That the constitution does confer on the senate and house of representatives the power to examine and ascertain the votes to be counted as electoral votes. Resolved, That in the execution of that power in respect to the counting of the electoral votes, the house has at least equal power with the senate. Resolved, That in the counting of the electoral votes no vote can be counted against the judgment and determination of the house of representatives. Resolved, That the committee have leave to sit again and report hereafter further matter for the and report nereatter further matter for the consideration of the house of representa-tives. The report, together with the minority report submitted by Mr. Burchard [III.], was ordered printed. Mr. Knott gave notice that he would call up the resolution for action on Wednesday next. Mr. Knott also asked that two additional members be ap-pointed on the committee to ascertain the rights and privileges of the house of repre-sentatives in counting the electoral vote. The speaker appointed Messrs. Field and Lawrence as such additional members. The speaker laid before the house a message from the president, stating how the mone

appropriated by the river and harbor bill has been expended. After a speech by Mr Reagan, in which he severely criticised the the message was referred. Consent was given to print the testimony taken by the committee on elections in South Carolin The house then adjourned until Monday.

In the house on the 15th, Wm. Orton, president of the Westen Union telegraph company, was before the bar of the house to answer the charge of being in contemp of the house in not appearing before the Louisiana investigating committee and producing certain telegrams. Mr. Orton's answer pleaded illness as an excuse for his non-attendance. The answer and the whole matter was referred to the judiciary commit-tee, and Orton was remanded to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Atkins intro-duced a bill for the improvement of Tennessee river. Adjourned.

In the house on the 16th, the resolu tion to permit the committee on privileges and duties, of the house, to send for papers and persons and to sit during the session of house, was adopted. Yeas, 149; nays, 70 Mr. Lynde, from the judiciary committee, made a report relative to the refusal of Messrs. Wells, Anderson, Cassanave and Kerner, members of the Louisiana return-ing board, to produce before the committee on elections in Louisiana, certain papers demanded by said committee. The report con-cludes with a resolution directing the sergentians to take into custody and bring before the bar of the house the above named gentiemen. A long discussion followed, and the resolution went over until to-morrow.

In the house on the 18th, a good deal of time was occupied in deciding the preliminary question as to whether the house should proceed to the consideration of the resolution reported last Friday from the committee on privileges and duties of the house in counting electoral votes, or that of the compromise plan proposed. The republicans favored the latter and the democrats

the judiciary committee in relation to the refusal of the members of the Louisians returning board to produce certain papers before the Louisiana special committee. Mr. and custody of the Indians and their lands in those states, will probably soon be made. Prof. Seelye's bill providing for such transfer having been favorably reported. The number of these Indians is about 17,000, of whom 2,000 are in Michigan, 5,000 in New hand 10,000 in North Carolina. They are quite civilized, and their transfer to the care of those states will most likely prove to be the first steps in the progress of their absorp. Louisiana has been given for liberty, for peace, for honesty, for the democracy and for Samuel J. Tilden. The vote was taken and the resolution for the arrest of the members of the Louisiana returning board and their production before the house to answer for contempt was adopted by a strict party vote. Adjourned.

In the house on the 19th, Mr. Hunton from the judidiary committee, reported a resolution discharging Wm. Orton, president of the Western Union telegraph company, from the custody of the sergeant-atpany, from the custody of the sergeant-at-arms. Adopted without division. The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Milliken (Ky.) in the chair, on the private calendar. When the committee rose Mr. Foster submitted a report of the conference committee on the bill to supply the deficiency in the contingent fund of the house. Agreed to, Adjourned.

In the senate on the 12th, Senator Frelinghuysen presented a petition of persons epresenting the financial, commercial, manufacturing and business interests of Newark, aside, and that pure, unselfish patriotism guide the action of congress. The petition was received, and after a brief speech by Senator Frelinghuysen, referred to a special committee of seven senators, appointed to consider the presidential difficulties. Senator Thurman submitted a resolution instructing the committee on revision of laws to inquire into the propriety of providing for the publication of a new edition of the revised stat-utes, as corrected, and to include the laws passed since 1873, and also the articles of confederation and constitution of the United States. Agreed to. Senator Paddock-intro luced a bill to authorize the removal of the obstructions in the channel of the Missouri river, and to repair and protect the levees at Omaha, Plattsmouth and Browns-ville, Nebruska, and Sioux City and Council Bluffs, Iowa. Referred. It authorizes the secretary of war to expend the sum of \$75,000 in removing sand-bars and other obstruc-tions in the channel of the Missouri river, tions in the channel of the Missouri river, between Brownsville, Nebraska, and Sioux City, Iowa, and \$50,000 to repair the levees at Omaha, Plattsmouth and Brownsville, Nebraska, and Sioux City, and Council Blufts, Iowa. Senator Chaffee introduced a bill to abolish the use of steves for heating passenger railroad cars. Referred. Senator Maxey submitted a joint resolution to amend the resolution of July 3, 1875, authorizing the secretary of war to issue arms to certain states and territories, so as to provide for the issue of fifty ball cartridges for each arm ssued. Referred. Senator Gordon introuced a bill to create a sinking fund for the anced to the Western Pacific railroad comoany, the Central Pacific railroad company of California, and to the Union Pacific rail road company, under the act of July 1, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof, for the settlement of the claims of the government in regard to said bonds. Referred. Booth called up the resolution submitted by him on Monday last in regard to counting favor thereof. At the conclusion of Senator Booth's remarks consideration was resumed of the bill to perfect the revision of the statutes of the United States. Senator Hamlin submitted an amendment, setting forth in detail the fees to be allowed to weighers and gaugers, and explained that it was for the purpose of making the revised statutes agree with the law as originally passed. The amendment was agreed to and the bill After executive session the senate

utioruned until Monday. In the senate on 15th, a number of bills of a private character were considered, when the report of the committee on rules, proscribing new rules for the government of the senate was taken p. The committee report an amendment the third rule so as to compel the attendance of absent senators whenever it shall be ascertained that a quorum is not present. The special committee to inquire into the changes which have taken place in the relative value of gold and silver was given until the 15th of February to reort. The senate then resumed considera-ion of the report of the committee on rules. Pending discussion the senate went into ex-ecutive session and soon ad journed.

The senate on the 16th, was occupied

In the senate on the 17th, during the norning hour, the senate passed a number of private bills, after which Mr. Morton took the floor and replied at length to the remarks of Messrs. Johnson and Withers, of Virginia, made yesterday in regard to the occupation of Petersburg by the military on the day of the election for president. Consideration of the report of the committee on the rules, revising the rules for the government of the senate, was resumed. After extended discussion upon the amendment pre-posed by the committee to compel the attendence of absent senators when necessary to make a quorum, the amendment was agreed to. The committee also reported an amendment, declaring that the vice-presi-dent shall by his vote, determine a question when the senate is equally devided. After amended was agreed to. The report of the of the revised rules be printed. The senate

In the senate on the 18th, Mr. Edmonds, from the special committee appointed to devise means for counting the electoral votes, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill to provide for and regulate he counting of votes for president and vicepresident, and the decision of questions arising thereon for the term commencing March 4th, Anno Domini 1877. After the report and bill read the senate took the resolution recently submitted by Mr. Wallace on the same subject, and Mr. Bogy spoke at length in answer to the recent argument of Mr. Sherman in regard to Louisiana mat-

and diplomatic service of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, was taken up, several amendments reported by the committee on appropriations were sgreed to, and the bill passed without disreported by Mr. Knott, chirman of the committee on privileges, and Mr. Knott addressed the house. Adjourned.

In the house on the 18th, a discussion took place upon the resolution reported by

## AMONG THE LEPERS.

Community of Extles in the Island Molokai. The most startling and extraordinary community on the face of this earth is to be found on the island of Molokai one of the small islands comprising this group. The community is composed of the lepers found amongst the inhabitants of the other islands and compelled by law to reside on Molokai. Of the many foreigners that visit Honolulu there are few who have an opportunity to visit the leper settlement. The government is

strict in granting permission, and but few outside prominent journalists, scien-tific men and an occasional tourist of distinction can receive the necessary pass. A WEIRD MUSICAL GREETING. The passage by steamer from Honolu-lu to the island of Molokai occupied

about ten hours, the channel being some eigaty miles wide. The first point reached is Kalaupapa, the landing for the lepers. At this place, when distinguished visitors are expected, a string band, composed of lepers, greet the visi-tors with plaintive, mournful music, well fitting their isolation from the world and the grief, as we should think, within their hearts. As we look on the faces of the musicians the music seems weird at times, as if coming from the mysterious caverns of death. For we can hardly imagine that intelligence, that the divine harmony of music, can be attributes of the unfortunates standing before us and, strange to relate, apparently New Jersey, asking that in counting the elec-toral vote all party consideration be laid flesh on their faces is rolled up in masses of a ruddy, copper-colored hue, the eyes protrude through smaller layers, and the hand, looking short and stunted with the disease, seems as if it could not hold the instrument. The players are young, mid-dle-aged and old, all in the medium states of lepresy; that is, the affliction is painfully visible, but there are no running sores, nor have holes been eaten through feet, hands or body. When these native musicians have finished playing they rush to greet old companions, and many is the hearty "aloha" (love to you) which passes between the lepers and their friends. Crowds of native lepers are on the beach extending their hands and expressing a hearty "aloha" to those they greet.

STRANGE PHYSICAL REACTION. The unfortunates express the greatest joy at meeting old friends, and, as is common with Hawaiians and other Polyexcess of pleasure for a quarter of an hour at a time. When the flood of tears has passed they are in an instant transform the most laughter-loving forward by Sir Rowland Hill forty years for the most laughter-loving forward by Sir Rowland Hill forty years for the fundamental for the formal department of the formal depa and badinage of the lepers, and especially of the young women. Fortunately a yound and roystering leper girl will approach a foreigner and extend her hand for a regular pump-handle shake, but it often happens that the foreigner, though not lacking in gallantry, will fail to respond through fear of the leper's touch. Then the girl will burst out in a saucy laughter, and finish up with the expres "Makau oe" (you are afraid). All the natives join in, and exclaim, "Makau kela haole" (that foreigner is "Mai nei oe, a me honihoni (come here, and let us kiss lovingly), was the taunting salutation of a charming little lepress, whose affliction had not blottled out the traces of beauty her cheeks nor dimmed the luster of her large, soft, dreamy eyes. The gentleman addressed courteously de-

lepers present, men and women, had a hearty laugh at his expense. A POLISHED LEPER GOVERNOR. The leper governor is a man of un-doubted intellect, a lawyer by profession, and the best orator in the Hawaiian kingdom, whites included. Whoever has visited the Sandwich islands has heard of "Bill" Ragsdall, as he is popularly called by foreigners, but efficially known as governor Ragsdall. He it is who is chief executive at Kalawod. He is a half caste, his mother being a native and his father with speeches in reference to the sending of | an American. He speaks English and native with perfection, and has some knowledge of French. His knowledge of history is remarkable, and he is well read in general literature. He is apparently forty-five years of age, of light, graceful build, polished in his manners, and, like all Hawaiians, hospitable to a fault. He first discovered that he was afflicted with leprosy in a peculiar way. It was on the island of Hawaii, at his home, while hunting up points on a law By accident the chimney of his case. lamp fell off, and although it was almost red hot, he suddenly picked it up and placed it on the lamp. Looking at his hand to see if it was burned, as any person would under the circumstances, discovered that there was not a trace of a burn, much less the first painful sensation. It flashed upon his mind that he was afflicted with lepresy, and at once, with true heroism of soul, he informed the authorities, and voluntarily consigned himself to perpetual exile from

wife, family, friends and the world. Owing to his talents and high position, being slightly afflicted, he might have escaped, but he preferred to obey the law. THE LEPER SETTLEMENT AND ITS SUR-

ROUNDINGS. The valley in which the lepers are located is nearly two miles and a half long, and apparently from a half mile to a mile and a half wide. On one side is a mountain range, impassable except at one point, and there the exit is very difficult. having to be accomplished by the aid of ropes and clinging to the branches of tions of great natural strength. In the senate on the 19th, the house the inhabitants occupying the other porbill making appropriations for the consular tions of Molokai. There have been a few tically be at their mercy. As a proof of escapes of lepers through the pas-age in-dicated, but it has always been a wonder steep, precipitous and dangerous an open-When captured they are returned. but no penalty is inflicted upon them. There is an abundance of fresh wa-

One of the extinct craters is about a half mile in diameter, and one hundred and fifty feet deep. The middle of the crater is a beautiful little lake, emerald in its hue. The water is reported to be as salt as the sea, and contains two or three kinds of fish. The natives say the lake is unfathomable, and that it is fed climate is genial, and if at times warm in summer, the nights are deliciously cool. In all the Hawaiian islands there is not another location so perfect for a leper settlement as this.

HOW THE LEPERS LIVE AND FIND AMUSE

MENT. The denizens of the leper settlement manage to enjoy themselves in many ways. They have their balls and par ties, at which they trip the light fantastic toe, both in native and European style. There are two hundred and seventy-seven houses in the valley, mostly built by the government, for their comfort. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, and one Catholic church; also two school houses, where the young are educated. Many of the lepers who are able to work have taro patches, where they plant taro, and thus secure a supply of fresh poi, a delicacy dear to the na-tive palate. They nearly all own horses which they at times drive at a furious rate. The average Konoka, no matter where you find him, is sure to ride his horse to death some day or another, and the women in this respect are the same as the men. But this is one of their great enjoyments, and they will indulge in it even amongst the lepers. When not horseback riding, planting taro or otherwise engaged the lepers do a little legit-imate loafing around "the country store," where they barter and trade or keep inquiring for letters whenever a vessel touches at Kalaupapa, the only landing at the settlement. No vessels are permitted to touch there except on special business with the lepers. When-ever a vessel touches it is a kind of holiday for all the natives who are able to ride down to the landing. When foreigners nothing for the use of their horses, it is the custom to pay the owners whatever you see fit for this kindness. Some of the natives manage to accumulate a little money by trading and speculation.

# THE WORLD'S CORRESPONDENCE.

physical condition and revel in the most unbounded jay. The contrast from tears to smiles is a very strange physiological has become a common blessing for all strict conformity with them. He never reaction. The foreign tourists who look on at all this are often subject to the wit munication and the extraordinary expansion of commerce have no doubt contributed the largest share toward multiplying correspondence, but in order to produce the great results before us reforms have been necessary in postal treaties, and especially to the late postal congress at Berne.

In some European countries the growth of correspondence has been as follows: IN MILLIONS OF LETTERS.

According to the Austrian statistical

department, the European countries possessed together in 1875 some 49,721 postoffices, and handled 2,992,000,000 of letters and postal cards, and 1,446,000,000 of newspapers and samples. Adding to clined the proposed nectar, when all the the letters the American correspondence in the same year, 705,000,000; British India, 104,000,000; Australia, 41,000,000; Canada, 24,000,000; Japan, 17,000,000; Brazil, 12,000,000, and other countries it will be found that some 980,000,000 of letters handled in non-European countries may safely be added to the 2,922, 000,000 mentioned above, constituting a total of something like 3,900,000,000 o letters which the postoffices of the world have distributed in a single year, equal to 10,600,000 daily, or 442,000 hourly, night and day. Pro rata of the population the number of letters handled in Enrope has been as follows: England, 35 Switzerland, 27; Germany 15; Holland, 15; Luxemburg, 14; Belgium, 13; Den mark, 12; Austria, 11; France, 10; Norway, 6; Sweeden, 6; Spain, 5; Italy, 5; Hungary, 4; Greece, 2; Russia, 1; Roumania, I, and Turkey, 1. European average, 10 letters a year. No statistics were received from Portugal or Servia. From this it will be seen that the great industrial nations stand at the head of the list, while the more purely agricul-

tural ones are below the average. The introduction or postal cards has undoubtedly aided greatly toward stimulating correspondence. The accession of France to the postal union last year will form another element of importance. The high internal postage still in force in France is no doubt the principal cause why we are lagging behind, notwithstanding our resources and education.

### The Danube as a Barrier Against Russian Invasion. The Turks are pushing forward with

untiring activity all their preparations for war, and they have unbounded confidence in their power of giving a good account of the Russians, if it comes to an actual conflict. They protest that their enemies can not possibly bring out more than two bundred thousand men. and that they themselves can throw five hundred thousand into the field. over, they would be on the de'ensive and would hold strongly fortified postrees. On the other side is the forever fleet the second strongest in the world agitated ocean. Thus the lepers are se- and the Danubelbeing still free from ice, cluded not only from the world, but from | they could ab initio impede their enemy's tically be at their mercy. As a proof of the efficiency of the Turkish navy, let me adduce one fact. Seven vessels how they could manage to escape by so war made a cruise of three months, last autumn, and the only one Englishman in the squadron was the admiral, Hobart Pasha. Even the mechanicians were all Turks. The fleet is now stationed in ter on the east side of the valley, a large water-pipe furnishing a supply for the hospital and for other the discipline that Hobart Pasha gave the conversation.

purposes. The valley is of volcanic origin. permission, the other day, for three thou sand of the men under his command to land at Buyukdere, with orders to be on board at sunset. At the appointed time every man had returned They spent their leave in drinking coffee and singing the monotoneus chants in which they delight, but none got drunk or otherwise misconducted themselves. from the sea. Glancing at the valley as a whole, it is most admirably fitted for these Mussulmans give them an immense the purpose to which it is allotted. The advantage over Europeans. They live contentedly on fare on which the Eng-lishmen would starve. Their fatalism again gives power to their chiefs and though in the open field their lack of en, ergy would put them at a disadvantage behind fortresses they would be as excel-lent as any troops in the world. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the Turks have confidence in the result of a conflict with Russia. But can they rely on being opposed to one enem alone? The war would infallibly spread, and the Ottoman might find himself encompassed by foes on every side. Nor could be confide in the power which has hitherto always stood by his side. Al-though the agreement of the great powers implies no solidarity in the event of war let us hope that the negotiations still going on may clear up the difficul-ties of the situation. Diplomacy must be sadly at fault if the representatives of all Europe and half of Asia can sit round a green table day after day and separate without devising some scheme for averting, for a time at least, the unutterable orrors of a war of fanaticism and of race.

Commodore Vanderbilt's Secret. The great success of the late commo dore Vanderbilt in steamboating and railroading, whereby he amassed a larger fortune than any other private person during a lifetime, has naturally awakened a strong desire to learn the secret of his uniform and most surprising achievements. The commodore himself, when questioned upon the subject during the latter years of his life, gave various explanations of it. To one young man, who was about entering upon the career Jones. "Well, yes, thank you, as it's a of a Wall street broker, and who sought cold morning I don't mind," replied to the career Jones and the said "Soung don't prove Innes, removing his quid of tobacco." arrive the natives are sure to reap a good his counsel, he said: "Sonny, don't never harvest, because, though they charge sell what you haven't got," which was an "Don't do it any more," rejoined the excellent piece of advice for a stock mild man, 'or you will be eventually be broking adventurer, notwithstanding its cursed. Good morning! defective grammar. To another he said: power to ruin you." And this might be ter. The reading club is an organization put into letters of gold over the desk of every one who takes financial risks, whether in Wall street or elsewhere, and the best manner of cutting a basque on it would be an excellent maxim also for the bias for an hour and a half, and a politician. To another aspirant for fortune, who had asked his advice, he said: Don't never buy what you can't pay

-Pera Cor. London Telegraph.

These were three admirable maxims orinciples of postal service organization, for business, and he probably acted through his long and successful career in seriously inculcated upon those who were on the most intimate terms with him, was a condensation of one among the wisest proverbs of Solomon: "In all labor there is profit, but the talk of the lips tendeth to penury." The commo-dore probably had never read this golden proverb, and he can hardly be said to have paraphrased it in putting it into this homely advice: "Keep your mouth shut." This was what he said young grandson, upon whom he based his hopes of founding a dynasty, only a few days before his own was closed forever. He had been giving the young man some words of serious advice, and he ended by saying, "But above all, keep your mouth shut." He used to say that he owed most of what was called his good fortune to the practice of keeping to himself what he meant to do until he had done it. And this has been the habit of all great men who have done anything during their lives to excite the wonder of their fellow-beings.

# Circumstances Alter Cases.

"Mrs. Flyn," said his honor at the fifty-seventh street police court, are charged with being an inebriate. "I'm not, sir, I'm a widdy.

"Well, then, you are a widow who is accused of being drunk." "As fer that, yer honor, I may have taken a dhrop too much of something sthronger thin tay."

"Well, Mrs. Flyn, I shall have to"-"Now thin, judge," interrupted the prisoner, "sure you wouldn't be afther sindin' me to the Island just fer takin' a wee dhrop o' the crather, such a foine, han'some, good-lookin', smart judge as

"Mrs. Flyn, considering the fact that

you think me fine-"Handsome-

Yiss." "Good-looking---"

"Yiss." "And smart---"

"And that you were very drunk, I have concluded to send you to the Island for ten days.'

"Oh Lord! bad scran to yes for an ugly, disagrayable, ignorant spalpeen. May the divil fly away wid ye," shouted the 'widdy" as a policeman carried her down stairs like a sack of potatoes. - New

AFTER-DINNER orator-" It's in the wonderful insight inter 'uman nature that Dickens gets the pull over Thackeray; but on t'other hand, it's in the brilliant shafts o' satire, t'gether with a keen sense of humor, that Dickery gets the pull over Thackens. It's just like Thickery is the humorist and Dackens is the satirist. But, after all, it's 'bsurd to instoot any comparison between Dackery and Thickens."
was "instooted."—London Judy.

It was at a party the other evening. There was a full in the conversation, which made the host, who was inexperinced in party matters, somewhat nera view to relief be asked a mournful-looking man, who was set like a packing box up in one corner, if he was " No, I am a bachelor," st flly married. replied the sober man! "Ah! served the host, warming up with the subject. "How long have you been a

# SOME DAY.

Some day earth will know no gloom, Some day faith will rise from sleep, Some day hope will bud and bloom, Some day men will cease to weep; When the path of life is rough. Some day water will be wine, Some day water will be wine, Some day water will be wine, Some day captives will not pine. Some day deepest wounds will heal, Some day, with its sweet decree, Aade imprisoned Joseph free.

Some day, some day, cuvy dies, Long ago the spirit spoke, Changing into purple dyes Jawish David's shepherd clock, Making Saul, erst fierce and fleet. Follow on with lingering feet.

Some day must the size bloom,
Fruit will grow upon the pains,
Feme day light will vanquist gloom,
Some day pain will fout a bain;
Some day eyes will not be wet.
Some day, some day will come yet.
—Unristing Gauther.

## FACTS AND FANCIES.

A DANBURY girl says a frosty musache is just like a plate of ice-cream. WHENEVER a lot of men undertake to rowd women out of a legitimate calling hey make St. Paul responsible for it.

In this country there are now fortyseven young women christian associa-tions, formed on plans similar to the young men's christian associations. WHAT a silent old world it would be if

men talked only as much as they think. A fellow would have to carry a rattle around with him to make a noise with. -Hatekeye.

DUBING a recent gale a full clothes line of freshly-washed linen, headed by a red flannel shirt, passed over a Mas-sachusetts town, says the local paper, bound east.

THE other day some of the boys induced a young man from Flint creek to take hold of the handles of a galvanic battery. As it puckered him up he roared: "Jiminy Criminy, let up! Who ever heard of a thing that made you taste green persimmons with your hands, before?

WE are glad to see that the ladies are "Sam, don't never put it into any man's again forming reading clubs for the win-

If thing a leaf on a commer stream.

That I plucked from an abler free.

And I watched it dance in the summy learn,

"Oh! for alife like that leaf," I cried,

"Fleating along on the summy take,"

Over the water same a hereay.

And it herried the leaf along;

Bown to the margin stooped the frees,

And they whispered a gentle roog,

"Oh! for a life like the leaf," I cried,

"Ever in amedian and its loyous way.

Fact spot the leaf on its joyous way.

Till it reached the rocks in the river
over the ledge, and fean and spray.

Went the leaf and was lest ferever.

Ah, me! Is the life like the leaf." I crit "Lake the leat, ' the echoing rock replie

Aponts-Miss Jones, do you think Brown so awfully ugly? Miss.l.--Ugly! No, indeed! Why we all think him extremely nice-looking! Adonis-Well, I was talking to him on the stairs just now, and a lady passed, and I heard her say, "That's the ugliest man I ever And there was nobody there but him and me!

Ler's go shares!" This was a common expression among boys when we were young, and perhaps it is now .- Our Dumb Animals. They must have been very nice boys. There have been boys who said "Let's go in snucks;" but it may be doubted whether any boy, unless was little Richard Grant White, ever said "let's go shares."

"WHAT's in that satchel?" New York police justice to a blear-eyed prisoner brought up before him the other day. "That." said the victim, contains the returns of all the states including Dade county, Florida, and the bulldozed' parish of Louisiana, and hey show that I am president-elect of Two months,' United States. said the justice, and the prisoner was escorted out.

One of the peculiarities of feminine correspondents at the national capital s that they speak of every round-shoullered man as having "the student stoop." They seemed to lack that breadth of comprehension necessary to enable them to understand that a congressman may be round-shouldered from being cradled in a coal-hod before he was large enough to sit in an upholstered chair and spit to-

A SERVANT girl who had been admonished by her mistress to be very careful in "washin' up" the best tea-things was overheard shortly afterward indulging in the following soliloguy while in the act of wiping the sugar basin: "If I was to drop this 'ere basin, and was to catch it, I suppose I shouldn't catch it; but if was to drop it, ant wasn't to catch it, I reckon I should eatch it."

KITTY OF COLERAINE.

As bountiful Kitty, one morning, was tripping, with a pitcher of milk from the fair of Coleraine,
When she saw me she stumbled—the pitcher it
tumbled.
And all the sweet butterulik watered the plain.

Oh, what shall I do now? Twas looking at you now; Sure, such a pitcher Pil ne'er meet again. Fwas the price of the dairy; on, Barney M'Leary. You'er such as a page to the guls of Cole-raine:"

was hay embling sensor. I can't tell the rement, Medortures will never come single sharts plans, or very som after poor kelly's disaster. The devil a pitcher was whole in Colombia.

A GRAPHIC idea of the demoralized condition of society in South Carolina was furnished to congressman Abbott at Charleston, S. C., the other day. An old darkey was traing to build a fire in his room, was so slow that the judge asked him what the matter was. The reply was prompt and comprehensive: "Fact is, judge, that dar's no coal down stairs. It's no use taiking, dis country is gwine to h—I as fast as it kin.' I se been up and down the alley, and stole all de wood I could find, and, in the present demoralized condition of society,